



The Democrat,
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug 9, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the last formal meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June inst—But, having since learned from a majority of the Committee, and been advised by many other leading Democrats of the State, that a postponement to later day would, on many accounts, be acceptable, and is generally desired, I hereby give notice that the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at one o'clock P. M.

C. L. WARD, Chairman,
TOWANDA, June 1st, 1865.

The Democratic papers of the State are respectfully requested to copy.

The New Arrangement.

This week direct our papers with the new patent mailing and account machine, of which we spoke in our last.

EXPLANATIONS.

On the titled label or slip of paper containing the name of the subscriber, will be noticed certain words and figures. These indicate the condition of the subscriber's account as at present appears on our books. Thus "A B 7 Aug. 65," shows that Mr. A. B. has paid for his paper up to the 7th day of August 1865—not beyond it. In such case the account begins anew with this issue—being after that date, and the first number of the fifth year of the publication of the Democrat, by us.

MISTAKES.

In the hurry of making out so many accounts, we may possibly have made some mistakes. Our attention being called to any such, we will most cheerfully correct them and make the *amende honorable*.

HEREAFTER.

As we shall hereafter keep an account with each subscriber standing in type, which will be corrected to correspond with the payments made each week; the memorandum date on each label will furnish a receipt to the subscriber. If in any case of payment we should neglect to make the proper credit, or change in the date, we will allow and pay postage on a letter giving us notice of such omission.

ANCIENT DATE.

We regret having been obliged to put down, in many cases, dates a solid as 61, 62, 63, &c. We hope those who owe us from those dates, will take the first opportunity to have the little tell-tale label on their papers, give a more favorable report of them.

Avery on Negro Suffrage

"Who according to Republican principles are to enjoy the election franchise?" is a question put by the editor of the nigger organ, at this place, in his issue of last week, and answered by himself in an elaborate article; in which he declares unequivocally in favor of negro suffrage. And declares his purpose, to continue to advocate the principle.

As Ira follows in the steps of his prototype and leader, Wendell Phillips (keeping about a year behind, as a matter of policy) we shall shortly expect to find him declaring in favor of "the amalgamation as a means of perfecting and ennobling the race faced, pure race of Anglo Saxons and Celts"—about a year having expired since Phillips' promulgation of the doctrine. If Ira wishes to degrade himself—or elevate himself (which is it Ir?) to the level of a nigger we have no objection; nor, shall we at present, argue the point with him: We would hint to him, however, that a large number of white men in this country are not prepared to follow him into the loving embrace of the sweet scented negro.

The Cabinet Organs manufactured by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin are becoming great favorites in the household. Their compactness, delicacy of tone, and elegant construction, make them very desirable as ornaments, as well as attractive for their musical capabilities. They are different in many respects from other instruments of this class, and the manufacturers have availed themselves of the highest skill in workmanship, and the best materials to bring them to perfection.—Boston Post.

The New York World asks "if opinion could make a man a traitor, what would become of such men as Giddings, and Sumner, and Seward, who hold that the Constitution was not the supreme law of the land, but that there was a higher law—their own will? If there be such a thing as moral treason, the leaders of the Republican party were the first moral traitors."

They are to day as black in treason as Jeff Davis himself. The only difference being that Davis came out fearlessly and opposed the Constitution and laws, while the abolition leaders swear to support them, and then seek their oaths and do the reverse.

The Censorship of the Press, which has become one of the daily functions of the War Department, has relented toward the Richmond *Whig*, which was suppressed a few weeks ago for disloyalty; and its publication was resumed last Monday, by permission of the commanding General of the Department of Virginia how very Frenchy all this sounds.

Joseph Holt.
This gentleman, whose singular and unexpected course in office has caused astonishment and regret among all his old friends, both in Kentucky and the East, wrote a letter to one of them in November, 1860, from which we make a few extracts. After alluding to the prospect of immediate secession in South Carolina, and other cotton States, this letter continues:

"The border States, now so devoted to the Union, will linger a little while, but they will soon unite their fortunes with those of the Southern States. Conservative men have now no ground to stand upon—no weapon to battle with. All has been swept from them by the guilty agitations and infamous legislation of the North. I do not anticipate, with any confidence, that the North will act up to the solemn responsibilities of the crisis; by retracing those fatal steps which have concluded us to the very brink of perdition, politically, morally and financially."

Speaking of the blindness of the people to coming events, Mr. Holt said:

"They know nothing of civil war. This march in the desert of the pilgrimage of nations has happily been for them a sealed fountain. They know not as others do of its bitterness, and that civil war is a scourge that darkens every fireside, and wrings every heart with anguish. They are to be commiserated, for they know not what to do. Whence is all this? It has come because the pulpit and the press, and the cowering, unscrupulous politicians of the North have taught the people that they are responsible for the domestic institutions of the South and they can be faithful to God only by being unfaithful to the compact which they have made with their fellow men."

Hence those libery bills, which degrade the statute books of some ten of the free States, and are confessedly a shameful violation of the Federal Constitution, in a point vital to her honor. We have here presented, from year to year, the humiliating spectacle of free and sovereign States, by a solemn act of legalizing the theft of their neighbors property. I say theft, since it is not less so because the subject of the despicable crime, chances to be a slave instead of a bale of goods."

Portraying the effect of this upon the Southern mind, the letter goes on as follows:

"I have a brother residing in Mississippi, who is a lawyer by profession, and a cotton planter, but has never had any connection with politics. Knowing the calm and conservative tone of his character, I wrote him a few weeks since, and implored him to exert his influence in allaying the frenzy of the popular mind around him. He has replied to me at much length, and after depicting the machinations of the wretches to whom I have alluded, and the consternation which reigns in the homes of the South, he says it is the unalterable determination of the Southern people to overthrow the government, as the only refuge which is left to them from these insupportable wrongs, and he adds:—

"On the success of this movement depends my every earthly interest, the safety of my road from the firebrand, and of my wife and children from the poison and the dagger."

"I give you this language, because it truthfully expresses the Southern mind, which at this moment glows as a furnace in its hatred to the North, because of those internal agitations. Think you that any people can endure this condition of things? When the Northern preacher infuses into his audience the spirit of assassins and incendiaries in his crusade against slavery, does he think, as he lies down quietly at night, of the Southern homes he has robbed of sleep, and the helpless women and children he has exposed to all the nameless horrors of servile insurrections?"

"An ill for the Union, because I have yet a faint, hesitating hope that the North will do justice to the South, and save the republic before the wreck is complete. But action, to be available, must be prompt. If the free States will sweep the libery bills from their codes, propose a convention of the States, and offer guarantees which will afford the same repose and safety to Southern homes and property enjoyed by those of the North the impending tragedy may be averted, but not otherwise. I feel a positive personal humiliation as a member of the human family in the events now preparing."

OPINION OF STEVEN A. DOUGLAS.—In the discussions before the people of Illinois just previous to his last election to the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold that a negro is not, and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this government was made up on a white basis by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity, forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government."

"Now I say to you, my fellow-citizens that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the Negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase, which men, men of European birth, European descent, and had no reference to the Negro, the savage Indians or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the Colonies was a slave holding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slave-holding constituency and we know that none of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the Declaration."

An editor sums up the peculiarities of a contemporary as follows: "He is too lazy to earn a meal and too mean to enjoy one.—He was never generous but once, and that was when he gave the itch to an apprentice boy; so much for his goodness of heart. Of his industry he says the public may judge, when he states that the only time he ever worked was when he mistook castor oil for honey."

A LETTER.

To the Editor of the Wyoming Republican.

Although we are suspicious of the Lena Lindon mentioned in your paper of Aug. 21, being but a mere myth of your rage, crafty, editorial brain, the criticism upon her contributions has evoked a wish to enter, even unbidden, and at imminent peril, into your sanctum. True there are recorded many instances of authors being annihilated by the frown of offended editors; but we are fearless, and care but little for the anger of one editor. Your criticisms upon Lena's poem, does not prove you to be of that class of editors whom Fanny Fern justly styles, "Billious wretches, who abuse you because you can write better than they;" but it does prove you to have little of the gentlemanly spirit that refrains from wounding a young writer's heart, needlessly; and further, that you might study an English Grammar advantageously before again practicing the part of a modern Longinus, as your grammatical construction differs as entirely from our standard critics, as "Lena's orthography differs radically with Webster's." Other contributors, who have sent you articles not of original spelling, but new in other respects, have seen their productions appear, revised with a word or two, to render it ludicrous, and the spelling so novel as to cause them to mentally question whether you had a new dictionary of so recent a date that only editors possessed a copy, and their "spelling" was conformed to it, or you had no proof reading done in your office, in order to save printing materials. This exonerates you from the first supposition; and we will take it upon ourselves to clear you from the charge of accepting anything new, that has not been proved to be good and orthodox, by having met universal approbation in its rounds in various exchanges; and so old and venerable it will be certain of respect and credence. Yet, perhaps a few contributed poems and novelettes, original but in orthography, might take surprisingly with the wonder loving public of this age, and double the circulation of your paper: *verbum sapienti*.

We do, certainly censure Lena for thrusting unworthy rhymes, and uncouth spelling upon your notice, when we take into consideration your mighty labors for the good of the community, that consume so much of your valuable time; and besides we have heard it hinted that you are of that genus who would rather have manuscripts sent that were rejectable from your columns, for their authors having employed a word or phrase some precedent English writer had brought in use, and salable for those of some distant journals.

We agree with you that no young writer should be encouraged by seeing her productions in the *Republican*, for two reasons, first, it might hazard the editor's hard earned reputation of possessing an unusual amount of literary tastes and editorial ability, displayed by the increasing worthlessness of the paper; secondly, no authors should venture to offer their articles, until they are well known in the literary world, unless they are very rich in money—in which case it will be policy to print their productions, most editors think. Hoping you may soon find time to prepare a series of articles for the benefit of young writers, we will subscribe our sentiment—*"Sum cuique"*.

LEAH HALL.

Pause and Think.

The Bedford Gazette utters much truth in the following:

The negro suffrage men are at their old game. When they were about to start the "Republican" party, the wire-workers denoted that they were "Republicans;" vowed that they never would go with that party, oh! no! they only wanted to fuse with it for one election, so as to beat the dastardly "bloo bloos." Well, they did fuse with it and succeeded in doing what they intended to; they carried over their followers into the arms of the so called "Republicanism."

Very well. The Democrats, then, accused these leaders with a design to abolishize the "Republican" party. Oh! how vigorously they denied it! How angry they became at the bare mention of the word Abolition! What! They become Abolitionists? Never, never; and if their party would endorse the doctrines of Abolitionism, they would be "done with it" forever. Such were their protestations; but no sooner did they find it safe to announce themselves Abolitionists than they did so, and to-day there are but few of them who do not glory in the shame of their inconsistency. Thus have the masses of the opposition to the Democracy been led step by step, toward the accomplishment of the ultimate design of the plotters against the perpetuity of the Republic. From the very day when the independence of the colonies was established, there were men in this country who opposed a republican form of government. They wanted, and now clamor for, a strong that is, a consolidated, an imperial government. They have so far succeeded in their purposes, as to establish a military despotism, which sets aside the Constitution and Laws of the country, and substitutes for them the will of a tribunal, in the choice of which the people have not been permitted to take part. In order to sustain this usurpation, they find it necessary to give the ballot to the ignorant colored people whose votes they expect to control, and whose enfranchisement, they believe will result in anarchy and the consequent justification of the permanent establishment of a monarchial form of government. We implore the people to be on their guard. If you wait till Republican leaders show their hand, you will be bound hand and foot. Now is the time to defeat them in their nefarious purpose. Now is the accepted time for all men who love their country and hope for the endurance of the Republic, to strike hands and vow that the Negro Suffrage Anarchists shall not be successful.

The Soldiers' Voting Law.

Shoddy organs are endeavoring to make a little capital against the Democratic party by charging that "every one of its members of the Legislature, orators and newspapers violently opposed the soldier's voting amendment." This is an unblushing falsehood.—No opposition was offered to the principle of allowing soldiers that right, by either legislators, orators or presses, but it was frequently stated that the law was merely intended for the benefit of the Republican party, and that Democratic soldiers would not secure generally the right to vote under it because their actions were under the control of officials of the dominant party. The election subsequently held demonstrated the truth of those statements, for thousands of Democratic soldiers were disfranchised, while the doors to fraud were opened wide on the other side. The soldiers themselves saw, and many now acknowledge, that however good the law may be the execution of it was a gigantic fraud on the ballot-box and a farce upon representative government.

The Democratic party, although conscious that the whole intent of their opponents was to carry the election last fall by fraud and force, made no issue upon the soldiers' voting amendment. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that in fourteen counties, casting Democratic majorities, the amendment was adopted by Democratic votes. As proof that the democracy did not make that amendment an issue, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that it carried in the State by one hundred thousand majority! Had the Republican party that much of a majority in August, 1864? If so, then during the three following months that party lost no less than eighty thousand—for with all their figures and frauds they could not exhibit more than a majority of about twenty thousand in the following November. These facts make it evident that "every Democratic legislator, orator and press" did not violently oppose the soldiers' voting amendment.

A reference to the House journal will also show that, on the final passage of the amendment, ninety one members voted for and only two against this amendment. Does that fact add any weight to the shoddy falsehood? The truth of the matter is, that had the Democratic party of Pennsylvania opposed the soldiers' voting amendment, it would have been defeated. For proof of this we have only to point to the fact that on the home vote in October last the Democracy had a majority of nearly a thousand votes.—*Patriot & Union*.

SOLDIERS NOT HANGMAN.

Gen. Sherman lately made a few remarks to some people at St. Louis, during which he seized the occasion of an interruption by a sneaking radical to administer to the Stanton-Hunter Holt hangman's arrangement the following cut.—Said he:

"You have cities to build, commerce to develop, agriculture to encourage—everything to do to build up a great nation. [A voice—] And Jeff Davis to hang." Hang him as much as you please. [Laughter and cheer.] On that subject I tell my soldiers this: The soldier's duty is to fight an armed foe, all the sheriff and the jailor to do their executions. It is none of our business. [Cheers.] For my part, I and all my soldiers hold ourselves in too much respect to be hangmen."

Sherman spoke "by the hook," for not a true or successful soldier has ever been a member of one of those despicable military commissions, or has been guilty of playing the infamous part of hangman.

A POOR ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.—The Harrisburg Patriot, of June 13th, published a letter from an imaginary loyal officeholder, to clerical friends, which is one of the best specimens of political satire we have read in a long period. Alluding to the common and insulting intimation of so-called "loyal" lecturers that Democrats will be so ashamed of their course that they will want to change their names and those of their children, the writer facetiously says:

"What shall I change it to? If I call myself Greeley they might think that I wrote the poetry about the 'Flaunting Lie' and the 'Starry Rag.' If I call myself Garrison they will swear that I was the chap that denounced the Constitution of the United States as a covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell. If I call myself Sumner I might be mobbed for saying that the man who obeyed the Constitution was a dog. If I took the name of Wright, who knows but that I should be followed up as the howling infidel who said that if God Almighty did not abolish slavery, he was a very great scoundrel. And I certainly shan't call myself Phillips for fear excited bondholders should lynch me for proposing to repudiate the national debt. * * * If I have to drop my old name and take up a new one you have a d—d poor assortment in the Abolition vocabulary to choose from."

Mr. Bennett of the New York Herald, has purchased the site where Barnum's Museum stood, and intends to build an office on the location for the publication of his journal. It is the best location for a newspaper in that city. He paid \$650,000, which shows the amount of capital required now in a first-class newspaper. Barnum, who had a lease for 12 years on the lot, was paid \$250,000 for his release.

Beecher, in a recent sermon, uses the following language in reference to southern society:

"I think the question is, what will become of the whites? The blacks are kings and princes, compared with the white trash. I don't know what they will do—the best thing for most of them to do is to die. I hope they will stand some chance in the next world—they haven't the ghost of a chance in this."

Numerical Strength of the negro Population

From a list published in the New York Herald it appears that in twelve southern states there are two hundred and fifty counties, in which the negro population exceeds the white. The Herald says:

"There are many other counties in which the two races are very nearly equal, but with a slight preponderance of whites over the blacks. In the counties enumerated the Legislature, and in three of the Southern States—Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—they will have sufficient strength to control the Legislature and send negroes to the United States Senate. This brings the question of universal negro suffrage up in a new aspect, and forces upon the consideration of the public that important subject in a social point of view."

Well, suppose the South were to send negroes to the United States Senate; are they not as good as the New England Puritans? Let any man in his sober senses deny this. The event would only place the two extremes, New England and New Hayti, on an equality and there would be such a cooling and kissing between the Summers, Wilsons, Greeleys and the elegant perfumery of the South, as was never dreamed of in Paradise.

Railroad from Ithaca to the Coal Fields.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of persons interested in the construction of a railroad from Ithaca to Towanda, was held at Ithaca on the 19th inst., with Hon. E. Cornell, President. The meeting:

Resolved, That the increasing demand for the products of the coal fields of Pennsylvania throughout Northern and Western New York, and the Canada and the West, alone demand that a speedy effort be made to open the shortest, cheapest and most available means of transit.

Resolved, That as the construction of a railroad from the waters of Cayuga Lake, at Ithaca, to the State line of Pennsylvania, at or near Waverly, together with the already extension down the Susquehanna, will at once open the shortest and cheapest way through the lakes and large canals to the Canada and the West, by which their growing demands may be satisfied: It is therefore resolved, that our efforts be immediately applied to effect the construction of this portion of the road, as the portion most important to the final accomplishment of the great objects under consideration.

A committee of eleven were appointed with authority to proceed to receive subscriptions, and to effect an organization of a company under the general railroad laws of this State. Before the close of the meeting a sum in advance of the amount necessary to organize a company under the general railroad law, was subscribed and proper steps taken to push the enterprise forward.

Local and Personal.

A Camp Meeting is to be held in a few days at the Evangelists at the "Rosecrants farm" in Falls Tp. A notice giving us the particulars of the time &c. of meeting was received by us, but has been mislaid.

To Preserve Fresh Meat.—Keep the meat as long as possible without becoming tainted, then wash it over entirely with vinegar in which a little salt has been dissolved. In this way it can be preserved for some weeks longer, according to the state of the weather. This may be of great benefit to farmers who sometimes have a quantity of meat on hand, which they wish to preserve for occasional use.

The Hunting Season for deer has opened. A party left town to-day for the upper waters of Bowman's Creek. We hope they may succeed in capturing some of the fleet-footed, denizens of that forest. We give notice, in advance however that the ink now at our office, to be used in recording any triumph of the Semrod, will flow far more freely, upon the receipt by the editor of a fine slice or two of venison—Queer ink it is.

Postage on Drop Letters.—By an amendment of the Post Office laws, adopted at the last Congress, the postage on drop letters, since the first of July is but one cent, instead of two cents, as formerly. We remind our readers of it, as nearly all such letters continue to be dropped into the office with two cent stamps upon them.

Sensible.—An exchange gives the following sensible advice:

"Stick to your home paper. No matter if you are poor, remember none are so poor as the ignorant, except it be the depraved, and they too often go together. Keep your home paper. Remember that, if it is not so large and imposing as some, it is the advertiser of your neighborhood and daily business, and tells you what is going on around you instead of a thousand miles away."

R.R. Project.—As will be seen by the proceeding published elsewhere of a meeting held at Ithaca the leading men of that place and from thence along the line to Towanda, are moving in earnest in the matter of constructing a R. R. from the former to the latter place. We hope it may soon be built.—For, when completed to that point, the utility and necessity of continuing it down the river to intersect the rail road & tap the rich mines of anthracite in the Wyoming valley, would be apparent to even the most timid of rail road projectors.

Died.

SCOTT.—Of Cancer, at Factoryville on the 3d inst in the 37 year of her age, Miss Parelouna Scott. Absent relatives and friends are hereby notified that funeral services will be held on the first Sunday in September at 2 o'clock P. M.

Editors of Pennsylvania papers and New York Day Book please copy.

NEW TAILORING SHOP

The Subscriber having had a sixteen years practical experience in cutting and making clothing, now offers his services in this line to the citizens of FACTORYVILLE and vicinity.

Those wishing to get fits will find his shop the place to get them.

JORL, R. SMITH.

A GOOD DAIRY OR GRAIN Farm For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his farm situate in NORTHAMPTON Wyoming Co, Pa. containing 155 Acres—100 Improved—55 acres well timbered. It is well watered and has upon it most kinds of fruits in bearing.

Two Houses, one barn and other out buildings. Persons wishing to purchase will find this a desirable location.

Terms—easy. For particular apply at Premier CHAS. HOUSER.

Special Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming Co. to distribute the fund arising from the Orphan's Court sale of the real estate of Ambrose Gary Deed, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Tunkhannock on Thursday August 3d, 1865, at which time and place, all persons interested therein are notified to attend and be heard or to be barred from coming in upon said fund: July 12th, 1865. HARVEY SICKLER, Auditor.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the Widows of I. J. Labor Deed Solomon Whitcomb de'd and Henry Metcalf de'd have filed in the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County the Inventories of goods and chatties Appraised for and set off to them under the Act of Assembly allowing Widows property to the amount of \$300, and will go up for final confirmation next August Court.

July 24th 1865. ZIBA LOTT, Clerk.

Bridge Letting.
Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Wyoming County, will receive sealed proposals until August the 23d 1865 at one o'clock P. M. for the finding of the material and the erection of a Bridge upon the abutments called the "Evans Bridge" in Monroe Township, the letting to include the filling up of the ends of said Bridge to make easy access in getting on the same. Plans and the specifications of said bridge to be seen at the Commissioner's office.

Commissioner's office Tunkhannock, July 26th 1865. THERON VAUGHN, EDWIN STEPHENS, HIRAM BODLE, W. F. TERRY, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Register's office at Tunkhannock, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, to be filed at Tunkhannock on the 21st day of Aug next for confirmation and allowance.

Final account of John G. Spaulding administrator of the Estate of George W. Frear late of Forkston Township, deceased, filed July 6, 1865.
Final account of Mary A. Labarre, administrator of the estate of Isaac J. Labarre, late of Brainin Township, deceased, filed April 27, 1865.
Final account of Elizabeth Fassett, Adm'r of the Estate of James White late of Forkston Township, deceased, filed June 24, 1865.
Final account of Wm. M. Sine, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob A. Cook, late of Meshoppen Township, deceased, filed June 14, 1865.
Final account of Peter Amick, executor of the last will and testament of Judson Amick, late of Meshoppen Township, deceased, filed June 23, 1865.
Final account of John G. Spaulding, executor of the last will and testament of Eliza Fassett, late of Forkston Township, deceased, filed June 24, 1865.
Partial account of Cordelia Harding, administratrix of the estate of Elisha D. Harding, deceased, filed July 26, 1865.
Account of C. W. Whitney Adm'r of the estate of Walter Whitney, late of Windham Township, deceased, filed July 21, 1865.

O. L. PARRISH, Register, Register's Office, Tunk., July, 1865.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, I will expose to public sale at the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1865, at one o'clock, P. M. the equitable estate owned in his life time by Jacob Flummerfelt, late of Meshoppen Township, De'd, in all that certain farm or lot of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Meshoppen Township, and bounded on the North by land of George F. Ker and Jacob Arnt, East by land of George F. Ker and Jacob Arnt, East by land of Andrew Bush and Jacob Decker, and West by land of Robert Clayton and George Arnt, containing about One Hundred and seven acres, more or less improved. To be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, one fourth down, and the balance to be secured by judgment note payable in six months after confirmation of sale.

JOHN FLUMMERFELT, Adm'r of Jacob Flummerfelt, De'd.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me in cash or on book account, to come forward for goods purchased, or business done at my grocery in the Brick Store formerly occupied by Hear, Pa. to make payment to, and settle the same by the 1st of August, and with no other person, else the same will be recognized as valid.

J. B. WALL, Tunkhannock, Pa., June 13, 1865.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES!

Shrubs, Vines, &c. AT OLD PRICES.

We, the subscribers, take this method of informing the public that we are prepared to furnish first class Nursery Stock at original prices, before the war. The stock embraces the BEST FRUITS of all kinds, and choicest SHRUBS and VINES, that can be grown in this latitude, comprising Apples, Pears, Plums, Quinces, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Crab Apples, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Mulberries, Rhubarb or Wine Plant, Grapes, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, and Ornamental Trees and Flowers, all varieties.

All orders from all parts of Wyoming and adjacent Counties will receive special attention. They would call particular attention to their assortment of GRAPES and small Fruits, and to the fact that they furnish everything as low as any other reliable dealer.

Post Office address, Providence Lumber Co., Pa. HENRY MAGEE, WM. E. SMITH.

458 Broadway, New York. Philadelphia Office, 810 CHESTNUT STREET.

Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine, with the new improvements, is the best, and cheapest and most beautiful Sewing Machine in the world. No other Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great range of work, including the delicate and ingenious processes of Hemming, Braiding, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering, &c. &c.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York.

Philadelphia Office, 810 CHESTNUT STREET.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms and at a Low Price.

Two Houses and Lots, situate in the village of Meshoppen Wyoming County Pa.

Also a vacant Lot in same place. For particulars as to price and terms of payment, apply to the subscriber at Tunkhannock.

JOHN C. BECKER.